

XX. *On the Papilio Telamon of Donovan, with Descriptions of two other Eastern Butterflies.* By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S.

[Read 3rd March, 1851.]

THE *Papilio Telamon*, figured by Donovan in his "Insects of China," has up to the present time continued to be known only by the figures in that work, no specimen existing in any Continental or British Cabinet. Specimens of the insect having however been recently sent from Shanghai, in China, by R. Fortune, Esq., of which both sexes have been obtained for the British Museum Collection, I have been enabled to examine the species, and find that it belongs to a genus distinct from *Papilio*, and the other genera of *Papilionidæ*, differing at once from *Papilio* in its elongated palpi. It approaches very near to *Thais Cerisyi* in general form, but in that insect the antennæ are much more clavate, with more numerous articulations, the space between the second and third branches of the post-costal vein of the fore wings is much more elongated, the palpi much more hairy, the hind wings without the small pre-discoïdal cell, and not furnished with a single elongated tail. The female is destitute of the abdominal pouch of *Doritis*. In the arrangement of the veins of its wings it is nearly similar to *Teinopalpus*; the middle disco-cellular vein in that genus is however nearly straight, and not angulated, the hind wings in both genera have the small pre-discoïdal cell, but the upper disco-cellular vein in *Teinopalpus* is much more transverse, and the lower one is short, oblique, and almost continuous with the space between the second and third branches of the median vein; whereas in *Telamon* the upper disco-cellular vein in these wings is very oblique, and the lower one nearly transverse. The antennæ of *Teinopalpus* also differ considerably from those of *Telamon*, the basal portion being quite cylindrical, so that the joints are not distinct (as they are in *Telamon*, each being slightly thickened at the tip); the clava of the antennæ is very distinct in *Teinopalpus*, and the front of its head is produced into a thick conical hairy tuft. The following are the characters of the new genus which is accordingly required for the reception of *P. Telamon*.

SERICINUS, Westw.

Genus novum, e familia *Papilionidarum*.

Teinopalpo et *Thaidi* affine.

Caput mediocre, antice hirsutum, palpi labiales capite fere duplo longiores, subhorizontaliter porrecti, hirti nec setis longis, ut

in *Thaide*, instructi. *Antennæ* vix clavatæ, articulis circiter 30, sensim incrassatis, articulis 10 ultimis paullo brevioribus. *Alæ* anticæ triangulariter ovatæ, apice rotundatæ; vena post-costali 4-ramosa ramis simplicibus, 1mo et 2do ante apicem areæ discoidalis emissis, 3tio ad ejus apicem emissa, 4to in medio spatii inter apicem areæ discoidalis et apicem alæ; vena disco-cellulari supera brevissima; media multo longiori in medio angulata, angulo versus basin alarum spectanti; vena disco-cellulari infera breviori, cum apice venæ medianæ fere continua, et spatio inter hujus ramos 2dum et 3tium longitudine fere æquali. *Alæ* posticæ subovales, margine externo vix repando, ramo tertio venæ medianæ in caudam longissimam, et valde angustam producto; vena pre-costali apice furcata; venæ costalis basi, cum basi venæ postcostalis connexa, cellulam parvam prediscoidalem efficiente. *Abdomen* fœminæ absque lobis membranaceis *Doritidum*.

Typus *Papilio Telamon*, Donovan, Ins. of China, Pl. 26, fig. 1, 1a; Boisduval, Sp. Gen. Lepidop. 1, p. 250, n. 74.

Hab. China, Shanghai. (D. Fortune.)

In Mus. Britann. et Westw.

Thaumantis Howqua, Westw.

T. alis supra fulvis, omnibus serie subapicali lunularum nigrarum valde curvatarum; maculis hastiformibus nigris, in alis posticis majoribus, antice adjectis; alis infra luteo-fulvis, strigis duabus obliquis irregulariter sinuatis, 1ma ante et 2nda pone medium alarum anticarum, illa ante et hac per medium posticarum, extensis, externa e costa fere ad angulum analem ducta ubi recurvat; nubila recta obliqua fusca submedia ad angulum analem extensa, macula grisea terminata; alis anticis ocellis tribus, posticis quinque rufis, pupilla alba iride tenui nigra strigisque duabus parallelis vix angulatis prope marginem apicalem. (Mas.)

Expans. alar. antic. unc. 5.

Habitat Shanghai, China. (D. Fortune.)

In Mus. Britann.

At first sight this butterfly might be regarded as the female of *Thaumantis Nourmahal*, Westw. Gen. Diurn. Lep. p. 337, but it proves to be of the same sex as Mr. W. W. Saunders's unique male of that species. It is difficult without figures to describe

the distinctions between the markings of these two species and *T. Camadeva*, but the following are their chief differences:—

	<i>Howqua.</i>	<i>Camadeva.</i>	<i>Nourmahal.</i>
UPPER SIDE.	—	—	—
The marginal row of lunules	much angulated	moderately arched	nearly straight
The marks preceding the marginal lunules	diamond-shaped	diamond-shaped	V-shaped
UNDER SIDE.			
The anterior transverse striga of discoidal cell	dentate	very dentate	slightly waved
The posterior striga, in the middle of the fore wings	deeply multi-sinuated	multisinuated	nearly straight
The two subapical parallel strigæ	slightly multi-arcuate in fore wings, nearly straight in hind wings	nearly straight	strongly dentate

Drusilla Mylæcha, *Westw.*

D. alis niveis, omnium utrinque costa nigricanti, posticis subtus ocellis duobus magnis, æqualibus, nigris, pupilla minima alba circulo latiori fulvo, alteroque tenui nigro circumcinctis, capite thoraceque subtus nigris, palpis fulvis, abdomine lutescenti. (Mas et fœm.)

Expans. alar. antic. unc. 4.

Habitat in Insulis Louissiadis, Maris Indici (*D. MacGillivray*.)
In Mus. Britann.

This is one of the fine additions to the National Museum collected by John MacGillivray, Esq., naturalist of the Rattlesnake exploring ship, by whom it was found flying in great abundance in the woods of the south-eastern island of the Louissade Archipelago.

The wings in both sexes are of a very pure silky-white, the costa of the fore wings on both sides rather narrowly brownish-black, bearing in the male a very slender white line, running quite close to the costal edge; in this sex, also, the two discoidal veins are also black. The hind wings in both sexes have a brownish-black costa, the dark colour extending to the large ocellus near the outer angle; near the base of the costa in the males, on the upper side, is a tuft of long yellowish hairs, and the fore wings above this tuft are rather dilated, and more transparent than elsewhere. In this sex, also, the anal margin is narrowly edged with

black, of which colour there is also a short longitudinal contiguous black streak. The inner margin of the fore wings in the male is emarginate in the middle. The wings are not nearly so long and narrow as in *D. Horsfieldii*, and they are slightly transparent, so that the large ocelli on the underside of the hind wings are slightly visible from above. The species is nearly allied to *D. Catops*, Bdv., D. W. & H. Gen. D. Lep. p. 335.

XXI. *On the Nest of Polistes Lanio, Fab. and a Parasite found therein, and on the Nest of a Social Wasp.* By F. SMITH, Esq.

[Read 7 April, 1851.]

JOHN MAC GILLIVRAY, Esq., Naturalist to Her Majesty's Ship Rattlesnake, lately presented to the British Museum the nest of a South American species of *Polistes*, which he says is very abundant at St. Salvador, where even in the streets it attaches its nest under the eaves of houses; the species is the *Polistes Lanio* of Fabricius, and in all probability the *Vespa Canadensis* of Linnæus; a specimen of the species is preserved in the Banksian Cabinet. On examining the nest, I found it consisted as usual of a single comb of cells, having in the centre at the back a short footstalk, by which the nests are attached in their position; the comb contained sixty-five cells, the outer ones being in an unfinished state, whilst twenty-two of the central ones had remains of exuviae in them, and one or two closed cells contained perfect insects ready to emerge; about half a dozen of the wasps had the anterior portion of their bodies buried in the cells, in the manner in which these insects are said to repose. In one cell I observed the head of an insect evidently of a different species, it being black and shining. On extricating it, I discovered it to be a species of *Trigonalys*; I subsequently carefully expanded the insect, and it proved to be the *Trigonalys bipustulatus*, described by myself in the Ann. and Mag. of Natural History, vol. vii., 2nd Series, 1851, from a specimen captured at Para by Mr. Bates, now in the possession of William Wilson Saunders, Esq. The insect was not enveloped in any pellicle, nor had the cell been closed in any way; the wings were crumpled up at its side, as is usual in Hymenopterous insects which have not expanded them, proving satisfactorily that it had never quitted the cell, and that *Trigonalys* is the parasite of *Polistes*.